



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

censure him for lightening his task, as he has done, by ignoring sub-species,¹ and often, too, by giving descriptions only sufficient to identify the adult males. Here, alas, he has but followed in the footsteps of leading ornithologists, and he can hardly be blamed for taking them as models rather than as warnings.—C. F. B.

Allen's Notice of some Venezuelan Birds, collected by Mrs. H. H. Smith.²—Although based on a small collection of about 60 specimens, this paper shows what may yet be done in comparatively well worked areas of South America, three of the forty-eight species being new to science, two others present differences which will probably be found constant when additional specimens are examined, while the identification of two others is merely provisional.

The new forms described are *Ramphocælus atrosericeus capitalis*, *Lophotriccus subristatus*, and *Picumnus obsoletus*—all from El Pilar, “a little way in the interior” of the country.

A species which, if correctly identified, has its known range much extended is *Hapalocercus fulviceps* (Scl.), previously recorded only from western Ecuador and Peru.

We regret to see, in the spelling of the generic name *Ramphocælus* (instead of *Ramphocelus*), on p. 51, a disregard—doubtless accidental—of one of the rules of nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union (Canon XL).—R. R.

Allen's List of Birds collected in Northeastern Sonora and Northwestern Chihuahua.³—This is a list of 162 species, based on a collection of about one thousand specimens, made chiefly by Mr. Frank Robinette, of Washington, D. C. Although the localities represented are 150 miles or more from the southern boundary of Arizona, all but ten of the 162 species have been taken within our limits. These peculiarly Mexican forms are the following: “*Callipepla elegans*” (= *C. e. bensonii* Ridgw.⁴), *Rhynchositta pachyrhyncha*, *Euptilotis neoxenus*, *Campephilus imperialis*, “*Myiarchus inquietus* Salv. and Godm.,”⁵ *Aimophila superciliosa*,

¹This is doubly unfortunate, for it results in the introduction of misleading names,—for instance, *Turdus aonalaschkei*, *Ammodramus sandwichensis*, and *Empidonax pusillus* for the Hermit Thrush, Savanna Sparrow, and Trail's Flycatcher.

²Notice of some Venezuelan Birds, collected by Mrs. H. H. Smith. By J. A. Allen. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. IV, No. 1, Article V, April 6, 1892, pp. 51–56.

³List of Mammals and Birds collected in Northeastern Sonora and Northwestern Chihuahua, Mexico, on the Lumholz Archaeological Expedition, 1890–92. By J. A. Allen. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. V, Art. 3, March 16, 1893, pp. 27–42.

⁴Forest and Stream, XXVIII, No. 6, 1887, p. 106; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, July 2, 1887, 148–150.

⁵Identification open to question.